

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. V.]

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1805.

[No. 1239.]

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

RUM

In hds. and lbs. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and lbs.,
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in lbs.
Sugar in hds. tierces and lbs.
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and } in boxes,
Mould and dipt Candles
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—Also,

A Variety of DRY GOODS,
among which are
Cloths, Coatings, Kersemers,
Duffles, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cottons,
Serges, Elastics, blue Friezes,
Callimances, Ruffles, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Callicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Osnaburgs and Tuckienges,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Muslin and Table Clothes,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Coloured Threads, Hats and sundry other
articles.

Philip G. Marsteller.

Dec 20.

MISCELLANEOUS POETRY,
selected generally from the most entertaining and
instructive writings of the British poets.

(By the Rev. THOMAS DAVIS.)

In two Volumes, Octavo.

Price two and an half Dollars.

Sold by Robert Gray, & the Author,

A gentleman well known in Philadelphia, and
who is greatly respected as a clergyman and
justly esteemed as a man of letters, has given
the following opinion of this selection:

"The two volumes of Select Poetry, form a
valuable contribution to the stock of English
literature. I really consider the work as the
best compilation now extant. The selections
and arrangements evince the taste of a correct
and polished mind, the judgment of a sound
and benevolent moralist, and that degree of
critical skill which can only be acquired by ex-
tensive reading and scholastic acquirements."

February 4.

COTTON & STEWART,
HAVE FOR SALE,

A few Copies of the Works of Wm.
SMITH, D. D.

Late Provost of the College and Academy of Phi-
ladelphia.—Also,

THE AMERICAN GARDNER,

CONTAINING

Ample directions for working a kitchen garden
every month in the year; and copious instruc-
tions for the calculation of Flower Gardens, Vine-
yards, and Nurseries, Hop Yards, Green Houses,
and Hot Houses.

By Gardiner and Hepburn,
Late Gardeners to Gov. Mercer and Gen. M. Feb. 1.

NOTICE.

WE the executors of Mr. William Triplett,
and administrators of Capt. Thomas Triplett,
deceased, GIVE NOTICE to all indebted to
the said estates, by bond, note, or open account,
for transactions with them in their life time, and
also to them who became purchasers at the sale
of their estates; to come forward and make pay-
ment by the 15th day of March next; otherwise
their bonds, notes, and accounts, will, immedi-
ately after that day be put in suit without dis-
cretion. It is therefore hoped this notice will be strictly attended to, as we shall then
proceed to divide the estate of Captain Thomas
Triplett amongst his heirs, to settle with the
court, and close our administration without loss
of time. Such of the legatees of William Triplett,
as purchased over their proportion of the es-
tate, will be prepared for settlement at the same
time; we being very anxious to settle and finish
that business also.

Charles Little, & Geo. Triplett,
Executors of WILLIAM TRIPLETT,
and Administrators of THOMAS TRIP-
PLETT.

February 20. d5w

AMERICAN GARDENER.

A FEW COPIES FOR SALE, BY
ROBERT GRAY, King street.
February 9.

TUNIS CRAVEN

Has just received via Philadelphia an elegant
assortment of

GOODS,

suitable to the present season

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Best London Superfine
and second Cloths,
Cassimeres, frizes,
Coatings, Bearskins,
Plains, Surges & Flan-
nels,
Mole Skin, Toilettet,
Swadown, and Mar-
fells,
Velvet, Constitution,
Hunting, and Genoa,
Cord,
1 & 2/3 Irish Linen,
Shirting Cotton, long
Lawn,
Estapalois, Britannias
White, and Brown,
Plattillas,
Crete, Dowis, Tick-
lenburgs,
Osnaburgs and Hes-
gans,
Worsted, Cotton, &
Silk Hosiery,
Rope, and Dossell
Blankets,
Chintz's, Calicoes, &
Colored Gimbres,
do. do. Furniture,
Ladies Patent Cloth

Also—By wholesale.
2 Cases Chintzes and Callicoes

At very reduced prices.

Nov. 13. d.

As he has in a great measure
himself out for the supplying of private families
and in consequence thereof taken every pains
possible in the selection of his goods, he flatters
himself from their superior quality, and the low
prices at which he will dispose of them, to be able
to give satisfaction to those who will please
to favor him with their custom.

June 14. d.

JAMES BACON,
AT HIS GROCERY STORE,

King near Washington street,
Has just received from Philadelphia, New-York
&c. an extensive collection of GROCERIES
consisting of

Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson Skin,
Peko, Padra,
Pouchong and
Com'n Souchong

TEAS

Of the latest Import-
ation and parti-
cularly chosen.

Green coffee of superior quality,
Leaf, Lump and Muscovado Sugar,
W. India and Sugar House Molasses,
Choice old Madeira,
Particular Teneriffe,
Sherry,
Brussels,
Lisbon,
Malaga and
Port

Claret in small cafes,
Cognac and Barcelona Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirits,
Antigua,
St. Croix, and
St. Kitts

Best Holland Gin,
White Wine and Cyder Vinegar,
Best Sallad Oil,
Salt Petre, Allum, Madder, Copers & Brim-
stone.

Mac, Nutmegs, Cloves and Caffia,
Cayenne and black Pepper,
Allspice, rice and ground Ginger,
Fig Blue and Poland Starch,
Dixon's Mustard,
Leiper's and Hamilton's Snuff,
Best Chewing Tobacco,
Spanish Segars,
Pearl Barley and Rice,
Shot allsorts,
F and F F Gunpowder,
Gun and Pistols Flints,
Single and double Battle do. in papers
canisters,

White and brown Soap,
Mould and dipt Candles, &c. &c.

RUM.

White Wine and Cyder Vinegar,
Best Sallad Oil,
Salt Petre, Allum, Madder, Copers & Brim-
stone.

Mac, Nutmegs, Cloves and Caffia,
Cayenne and black Pepper,
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PUBLIC SALE.

On Friday, 15th March, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold at public Auction,



The SCHOONER
LAVATER,
About seven hundred barrels bur-
then, as she now lies at Merchants'
Wharf. Terms will be made known at the time
of sale.

P. G. Marsteller.

March 12.

NOTICE.

THE sale of LOTS, on Queen, Water, and Union-streets, near Thompson's, Tucker's, and Wilson's wharves, [advertised by me to take place on Wednesday, the 6th instant] having been postponed on account of the unfavorable weather; I hereby give notice, that I shall proceed to sell the same,

On SATURDAY next, At half past two o'clock, in the afternoon, on a liberal credit, which will then be made known; or optional with the purchasers to pay the whole, or any part in stock of the Potomack bank, at 5 per cent above par.

P. G. Marsteller.

March 12.

FRANCIS PIC.

Offers his grateful acknowledgments for the favors he has received from the LADIES of Alexandria—he informs them that,

Madam Pick will be in this place from Tuesday to Friday, to receive orders for any thing they may want in their line, after which he will leave this place and return to George Town.

March 12.

d31

Fresh Garden-Seed.

N. HINGSTON, Seedsman,

Fairfax-street, Alexandria;

Hath received from London, per ship Proteus, (via City-Point)

A good assortment of fresh garden-seeds. Also, fine Durham mustard, split pea, Canary seed, garden shears, hoes, rakes, reels, lines, &c. Early and late turnip seed, coriander, aniseed, caraway, fennel, white & brown mustard seed.

ON HAND

Red clover, orchard grass, lucern trifoliate, rye grass, burnet, timothy seed, hemp, flax seed and spring barley; with a variety of flower seeds and roots.

A good assortment of

Flower pots, root glasses, queens, glasses and stone wares—GROCERIES AND LIQUORS.

The highest prices given for Indian corn and meal, oats, buck wheat, white beans, and Indian peas, also, timothy seed.

March 12.

d31 sawlM

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

25 Baskets superior quality Bourdeaux Sallad Oil;

Which I will dispose of, by the basket or bottle.

Peter Wise, jun.

March 11.

d41

Now Landing, & for sale by
LAWRASON AND FOWLE,

50 bolts Russia Duck,

8q do. first quality Ravens do.

60 bbls. Pork.

March 9.

d

LOST, OR MISLAID,

A Note, of Townend and Plumb, on demand, for 200 dollars.

In my favor; dated about the 23d July, 1804. Whoever may have found it, will oblige me by leaving it with the Printer—it being of no use to any person but the owner, as the same has been paid.

Job Coffin.

March 11.

d319

Twenty-Five Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscribers, on Sunday the 24th February, two apprentices boys named SAMUEL BOWLING and THOMAS BUNNELL. Whoever will take them up and secure them in the Alexandria jail shall receive the above reward. No charges paid.

Korn & Wifsteller.

March 11.

d

FOR HIRE,

Two Negro Men, and a Woman with her Child.

Apply to the Printer.

March 7.

d

SEINE-TWINE,
FOR SALE, by
John Ramsay.

February 5.

d

CONGRESS OF THE **UNITED STATES.**

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30.

Debate on the Georgia CLAIMS.

(Continued.)

Mr. Boyd. The question before the House is not whether we are to do a good or an injury to the class of men who are denounced a band of speculators; but it is whether we shall agree to or reject the amendment to the resolution offered yesterday to the House by a gentleman from Virginia. (Mr. Clark.) Yesterday was taken up in reading the laws of Georgia, and of the United States, and various other papers, which have been long in the hands of the members, and which no doubt had been so attentively perused by them, as to have rendered the reading at this day not indispensably requisite. Mr. Boyd said, that if papers were to be read for the instruction and edification of the members as to well known facts, he thought it would have been of more consequence to have read the declaration of independence, and the treaty of peace of 1783, in which the independence of the United States was acknowledged by the only power on earth who contended against it. We were then free, sovereign and independent states, to all intents and purposes, and as sovereign states each and every state in the union had full power and authority to dispose of their lands to whom they pleased, and under what conditions they pleased, and if the state of Georgia in the exercise of her sovereignty have conveyed to the Mississippi land company the right of soil to the land in question, and that company have transferred the same to the New-England Mississippi land company, the right is vested in them, unless we have arrived at that stage of political depravity, that what was yesterday acknowledged as a right shall to-morrow be declared a wrong.

Why is it that speculators are so much reproached, when we ourselves have become speculators to an extent beyond the aggregate of the land speculations in the United States of America? Has not Congress recently speculated in the purchase of Louisiana, and paid the price, and will gentlemen contend here, as if they mean to be consistent they might do, that we have acquired no right to the same because we purchased of France, who had no right to sell, as its government holds all its powers for the good of the people, and that it is not for the good of the French people that their territories should be alienated from them? Does it follow that when a nation has vested in another its rights of soil and jurisdiction, that the investiture does not hold good, without enquiry into the purity of the motives of the contracting parties? Will you then prevent men from putting their reliance and confidence in the state legislatures?

It is asked why, if they have a right to the lands in Georgia, which they claim, why do they propose to relinquish to the United States nine tenths of their claim? It would be a sufficient answer to that question to say, that Congress is the only power possessing the right to extinguish the Indian title to that country, and if Georgia had possessed that right he apprehended the present claimants would have been suffered to go on and improve their farms in that district; they never would have been disturbed in their possession. He was not in favor of speculators, but he had made up his mind never to lay his hand violently upon the claim of any man, more than he would a man's property when he was in full and quiet possession. Nor should he pretend to instruct others in the disposal of their money, persuaded that every man had a right to lay his money out in such way as was most agreeable to himself, and of which he was the best judge.

We are asked who dare vote for squandering the public money in this wholesale manner? This is my declaration in reply. I dare to vote for the measure proposed by the committee of claims. Nay, further, I am bound to vote in its favor. It is my duty so to vote, for I have sworn to support the constitution of the United States, and that constitution declares that no state shall make any ex post facto law, or law impairing contracts. But why do gentlemen dwell so much upon speculation. The act of Congress to obtain the cession of her western territory from the state of Georgia, is a speculation upon the speculators

who purchased the right of soil to the Mississippi territory.

I do not enquire whether Georgia sold her land in small tracts or in large districts—nor whether she sold the land to individuals or companies; numbers and quantities I lay out of the question, and confine myself merely to the enquiry, did she sell, and finding that she did sell, and that for a valuable consideration, my mind rests satisfied, and I am compelled to render that justice which the annulling act of Georgia refused. Nay the price itself does not enter into my contemplation; circumstances may alter the relative value of the price to the article. Will any gentleman say that the price at which Congress have sold their lands to the great purchasers, such as Simms and others, is a cause to justify our setting those sales aside? I apprehend not—Why then do they measure by a different standard in the case of Georgia.

Georgia under the old regime, was called a king's government; the right of jurisdiction was given up to her exercise from the first; the right of soil remained in the crown; but when we acquired our independence, Georgia took possession, which she was justifiable in doing, of the soil as well as the sovereignty; and their being possessed of both, it was competent for her legislature to dispose of the vacant land, & no subsequent legislature could constitutionally say it avails not, and it shall not hold; I am not ashamed of this opinion; on the contrary it is corroborated by the practice of all the states in the union. A grant of land by the legislature is universally held sacred. It is so under the government of the United States also, yet neither the state legislatures are all the citizens of the state nor are congress all the citizens of the United States, which according to the doctrine we have heard advanced are requisite to complete the contract.

This being the case I will not vote for the amendment; it goes to destroy the right which the petitioners have to the reserved fund of five millions of acres; it goes to defeat and overturn a well established security which the people of the United States have for landed property. I will not vote for it because I do not believe, that congress have a divine right to do wrong. Mr. Boyd said if all the speculators were scooted from these walls, he did not know who would remain—he had no quarrel with them about the question, but he should ever contend that every man had a right to pursue his object in his own way, the right grew out of the moral compact agreed to as fundamental in every established and well regulated society.

Mr. Clark said, he was still in favor of the amendment on the table, and which he yesterday had the honor of submitting. He did not wish it to be understood, that the amendment was intended to give a preference to any description of claims under the different acts of the state of Georgia and provided for by the general resolution: but intended it should meet directly those which have excited the most public attention, the most ardently pursued, the most zealously advocated, and attended with the most extraordinary circumstances. If the facts which have accompanied this monstrous delusion from its origin to the present moment were publicly known, or if it could be retraced through all its cunning and wily mazes, the claims would sink beneath the weight of honest indignation: and instead of now being urged before the Congress of the United States, would be gladly withdrawn from public view and buried in perpetual silence. He peculiarly wished on this occasion cool and temperate discussion, to divest ourselves of all feelings either of improper compassion or prejudice, that equally tend to inflame the heart and mislead the judgments. It should be his humble province to endeavor a fair investigation of the naked question, disrobing it of those trifling habiliments which have been artfully thrown around it for the purpose of concealing its real deformity.

The claims the amendment goes to reject, are derived by a pretended law of the state of Georgia, said to have been passed in the month of January 1795. He would contend this law was absolutely void, *ab initio*, not only because the legislature had no power to make such a law, but from the circumstances under which it was made. That the grantees under this law could have no title to the land either legal or equitable, and that there has been no circumstances attending the subsequent sales, that place the sub-purchasers under superior equitable advantages.

(To be continued.)

From the (Phil.) REGISTER.

THE DEFENCE—No. II.

ANY endeavor to trace with clearness and precision, the progress of the public mind, in relation to the municipal institutions of our country, necessarily involves the retrospect of scenes, which it is the sincere wish of every virtuous and patriotic constitutionalist to bury in oblivion. The spirit of party is the most venomous and inveterate foe to religion, order and law. That, indeed, for the last few years, there have existed among us a division of sentiment, and a discordance in our political objects, which have poisoned the source of domestic happiness, and threatened to subvert the fabric of national prosperity, is a fact too notorious not to be concealed, and too injurious not to be lamented. To the fatal preponderance of the same spirit, in our present public concerns, must be ascribed most of the persecutions we endure, and all those evils, which it is our duty, as possible, to remedy. The revival, therefore, of the memory of past dissensions, is generally as impolitic and pernicious, as the disposition which leads to it is malignant and detestable. Yet the magnitude of the present occasion requires, that the motives of those who have long been sedulously employed in undermining the system of our jurisprudence, should be unfolded with frankness and vigor. And in displaying the folly of their arguments, and the nefariousness of their objects, it is absolutely necessary to revert to the former character of their policy.

If, with the commencement of the war between Great Britain and France, which originated in the French revolution, the present division of our parties, did not altogether begin at that aera, undoubtedly their hostility burst forth with redoubled violence and ardour. In the course of the contest, to which that event may be considered as the parent, the rival sects bestowed on each other the appellation of French or British, according to the sentiments which they respectively manifested, in favor of one or the other of the belligerent nations. In the progress of the hatred which grew up between the different interests, it soon became an object of importance to the present ministerialists, to fix upon their antagonists the odium of an illegitimate attachment to the British constitution; of a desire to assimilate our frame of government to the British model; and of burthening the people of this country with a system of political regulations, adverse to their habits, and ruinous to their liberty. This charge was so ingeniously and powerfully urged; so often and boldly repeated; and so plausibly supported, by the natural and irresistible current of events, that it unquestionably made a very serious impression: "Men who had been Sampsons in combat, and Solomons in council," were in truth believed, "to have cut off their hair for the whore of England." Individuals, equally artful, unprincipled, and enthusiastic, who had at first regarded this ridiculous chimera as the weapon of attack upon others, rather than as an instrument of danger to the freedom of their countrymen, became, at last, perfectly persuaded of its actual existence. Thus animated, by the success of their first endeavors, and taught by their own zeal to be convinced of the patriotism of their efforts, as well as warmed by the blaze of the revolutionary conflagration, which had burned up and destroyed every ancient institution in France; Mr. Jefferson and his adherents thought it necessary to proscribe every relict of our former connexion with Britain. Not only, therefore, were the circumstances of the war, which terminated in our independence, declaimed on with every circumstance of exaggeration and terror: not only were the people of that nation represented as the most cruel, oppressive, profligate, corrupt, and tyrannical, on the face of the globe: not only was their political constitution made the object of open, vehement, and incessant attack, but their municipal laws and usages, their administration of justice, and the character of their judges, was the theme of endless outrage, calumny, and defamation. The works of Calender, particularly, an author, whose writings seem, in a high degree, to have been worthy of the sanction of Mr. Jefferson's approbation, were emphatically directed towards rousing the indignation of our people, against the whole system of British jurisprudence. From a very slight comparison, then, of British regulations, with our own, the deduction was easily and naturally made, that what was so odious in others was not less detestable in ourselves. Such was the inflammation in the public mind, which was produced by these artful pro-

ceedings, propagated itself, it was easy the people, bore even it.

The *Com.* we had adopted the land, and of the wisdom of the object of invention the nature, directly connected with more extensive were peculiar and who from and energy, porters, necessarily, to the abolition found essential enemies, of the gospel and popular were resolved whole system it expedites ruin, the were most

In probing which threatens very vitals of to conceal that tried to a party many of our citizens being contaminated the primary cause. Here therefore, every particular, ask certain real proximate dish form

Whether Mr. Jefferson's majority of been fully demonstrated sufficient to defeat a powerful party, it introduction of a majority. Whether in the while the veteran Kean, continues at there is any good ground for that an aristocratic ascendancy of the political division, now, at least, to maintain to remain will not be class of our experience, it is to republican principles under any circumstances long maintain its place.

Let the man who these questions rather enquire, with apprehension, to the objects which of the form. And whether just or popular to our own only because British Americans their political dreaded, (even such an event even those municipal we have been most respectable abroad have hitherto been calculably augmented, because they have the nation for the The policy a high and those rights, and private property evened to impair, and contemplated the sovereignty of the people, or in forming the British frame of to have fallen, and lamented. But, does that we ought not to do thing, however useful is produced under a the rules of a determined contrivance impartial system

TO LET,

A Store, on King-street, nearly opposite to Seward's printing-office. The Store is handsomely fitted for retailing dry goods, with accommodations for a family. Also,

A House, at the corner of King and St. Asaph streets. For terms, apply to

Adam Lynn.

March 4.

ceedings, and such the alarm, which propagated itself with irresistible power, that it was easy to incline the dispositions of the people, to abolish every vestige which bore even the similitude of British policy.

The Common Law, then which so far as we had adopted it, constituted the law of the land, and is for the most part the fruit of the wisdom, and the offspring of the experience of Britain, became a natural object of inveterate hostility. In the course of events the bench and the bar, who from the nature of their functions, were most directly concerned in, and intimately connected with its operations, who from their more extensive knowledge of its excellence were peculiarly its friends, and its patrons, and who from their learning and eloquence and energy, were its most powerful supporters, necessarily partook of their animosity. As in France, previous to the abolition of our holy religion, it was found essential to the purposes of its impious enemies, to overwhelm the Ministers of the gospel with a flood of defamation, and popular odium; so here, those who were sole on the extermination of the whole system of our jurisprudence, thought it expedient to involve in proscription and ruin, the entire class of individuals, who were most able to expound and define it.

In probing then the cancerous humour, which threatens to corrupt and ulcerate the very vitals of our body politic, it is in vain to conceal that we find an intemperate hatred to a particular nation and perhaps with many of our citizens, an honest dread of being contaminated by her influence, to be the primary cause of evil.

Here therefore let me pause, and appealing to every candid and virtuous ministerialist, ask whether he can any longer entertain reasonable apprehensions of an approximation of our constitution to the British form of government.

Whether under the administration of Mr. Jefferson, supported as it is by a vast majority of the people, and after it has been fully demonstrated that the bare accusation of anti-republicanism, is alone sufficient to defeat, and utterly prostrate a powerful party, it is possible to fear the introduction of a monarchical establishment? Whether in the state of Pennsylvania, while the veteran republican, Thomas M'Kean, continues at the head of its affairs, there is any good ground for the supposition that an aristocratic interest can gain the ascendancy? whether in the present situation of this country, the vast mass of all political denominations of men, are not, now, at least animated by a sincere attachment to republican government. Or if this will not be conceded, at any rate, that every class of our citizens have been taught by experience, it is only by a rigid adherence to republican principles, that any party under any circumstances, can rise to power or, long maintain its popularity?

Let the man who is disposed to answer these questions with truth and candor, further enquire, whether with the cause of apprehension, the measures which were grounded upon it, ought not to cease; and the objects which it produced in the minds of the former opposition to be abandoned? And whether it can longer be considered as just or politic to cherish an inveterate dislike to our own laws and our own usages, merely because we have derived them from our British Ancestors? If an approximation to their political institutions is not now to be dreaded, (even supposing the danger of such an event ever to have existed,) ought we now to contemplate the abolition of those municipal regulations, under which we have been flourishing at home, and respectable abroad; by which our persons have hitherto been secured, our wealth innumerable augmented, and our liberty eminently protected, and enjoyed; merely because they have received the sanction of the nation from whom we have originated? The political rights of the people are indeed a high and noble object of ambition. It is those rights which secure their public freedom, and are essentially conducive to their private happiness. If the late administration ever intended to subvert, or meditated to impair them; if, at any time, it really contemplated the overthrow of the sovereignty of the people, or to assimilate in substance, or in form, our constitution to the British frame of government, it ought to have fallen, and does not deserve to be lamented. But, does it follow from thence, that we ought not to take advantage of any thing, however useful or beneficial, which is produced under a monarchy? May not the rules of property, and the laws for the determination of controversies, be as well contrived, if they cannot be as faithfully and impartially executed, under one political system as another? It would not be more

absurd to proscribe an invention in mechanics, or a discovery in the sciences, only because it was born under the auspices of monarchy, than to resolve that the usages of the British Islands brought hither, as they were by our fathers and ourselves, should not be the usages of this country, merely because they have been made known and promulgated by judges who derived their authority from a king.

It is, however, urged, and warmly contended by a large and powerful description of politicians, that, although no danger, under the existing regimen, can be apprehended from the contaminating influence of British politics, yet it is necessary, while the powers of government remain under their direction, to fix the republican institutions of our country, on a permanent and immovable basis; that periods may arise, in which monarchical and aristocratical opinions may be freely broached, and, if not now wholly eradicated, may finally be imposed on the people; and that a new system of law should be instituted, founded altogether on the popular will, and opposed, both in form and substance to the common law, derived as it is from England.

Whether there ever did, or ever can exist, a body of jurisprudence more favourable to Liberty and Republicanism; emanating more directly from the popular mind, and founded more clearly and substantially in the inclinations and habits of the People, than the common law as adopted in Pennsylvania, is a question which I shall hereafter endeavor fully to discuss. But in answer to the objection that has been stated, I will enquire what respect can those men really have for the virtue and good sense of the people, who are thus perpetually fearful of a surrender by them of their own rights and prerogatives; who thus believe it necessary to shackle them with liberty in order to keep them free; and that while in the full possession and exercise of freedom, such is their folly or corruption, that it is necessary to revolutionize their laws, in order to prevent their becoming the victims of despotism.

Besides while we are discarding all the reverence due to the maxims of our ancestors, what right have we to expect any high degree of veneration from posterity towards ourselves? How can we ascertain that any system we may resolve upon, will be more palatable to them, than the one we shall have deserted, has been agreeable to their fathers? And while we are demonstrating that no habits, however confirmed by usage and experience; no principles however sanctified by antiquity; no laws however conducive to present peace and prosperity, can withstand the tide of innovation; how absurd is it to imagine that the erection of new systems, can have a more binding operation upon the minds of our successors.

There is indeed no principle of legislation more weak and pernicious, than that which goes beyond the application of a remedy to existing evils. If there are persons who deny that at this time we are in full possession of all the liberty, which man in a social state is capable of enjoying, such persons act in consistency with their opinions, when they propose more widely to extend, and more firmly to establish it. But for those who acknowledge that we do now participate in the benefits of a pure and enlightened spirit of freedom; that we are now in our political and civil relations the least oppressed; the most prosperous, and individually and collectively the most happy people, which history, either ancient or modern, has exhibited to view and that all these blessings have at least been consistent and co-existent with, if they have not originated from, the common law; for such men to propose, or to persist in risking a total and radical change in our constitutional and legal existence, in order to prevent our rights from being hereafter endangered, or our prosperity in future periods impaired, demonstrates a folly or depravity of mind, of which nothing but madness or ambition can be the parent.

Let us then at once suppose that we are more wise than our fathers, and more virtuous than our children. Let us not imagine that our progeny will either be so base and profligate, as willingly to surrender their freedom, or so weak, spiritless, or degenerate, as not to resist the inroads of despotism; and let me adjure you, my countrymen, not to throw away the blessings we enjoy, lest possibly, and remotely, they should be torn from those who who may succeed us.

A COUNTRY LAWYER.

A WOMAN with a good breast of Milk that can have good recommendations, will hear of an advantageous situation by applying to

Feb. 22, d. The Printer.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13.

FROM WASHINGTON,

MARCH 4, 1803.

If you cannot find in Johnson's, nor any other dictionary, a correct definition of Bedlam, I beg of you to make enquiry of any person who was yesterday in the House of Representatives, John Randolph, whose popularity and influence are at an end, was instrumental in compelling the house to show to the world, a spirit of pitiful malice and glaring injustice. The house sent a bill to the senate making appropriation for the payment of the witnesses in behalf of the United States, who had attended judge Chase's trial. The Senate made an amendment to the bill, and included all the witnesses summoned in behalf of judge Chase. The house yesterday rejected the amendment of the Senate. A committee of conference, was appointed by both houses; the committee could not agree. Gues, one of the committee on the part of the Senate, reported to the Senate the disagreement of the committee of conference. The Senate unanimously adhered to their amendment. The house agreed to the report of their committee, and a sneaking expedient was attempted to pay the witnesses of the United States in this manner:—Nelson moved a resolution that they should be paid out of the contingent fund of the house; a fund appropriated to purposes entirely different. After this, no quorum of the house was found, and they were obliged to adjourn without paying their own or the judge's witnesses. Cutts, Jackson, Crowninshield, and some others, opposed this truly pitiful expression of party malice.

Friend Relf, I bid thee adieu. Without any rancorous or improper motives, I have sometimes endeavored, through your paper, to expose some of the vices and foibles of the house; and, as I well know, not without some effect. The question of retroceding, the discussion of the Georgia claims, and the trial of judge Chase, have disunited the democrats so much, that a cordial re-union of sentiment and pursuit can never take place: and a little time will shew, that soon hereafter the affairs of this nation will be governed by the joint efforts of the candid, respectable and upright exertions of the candid, respectable and upright characters of either party.

(Phil. Gaz.)

A letter from St. Domingo, received at Philadelphia, says "Flour is thirty dollars per barrel, and that no vessel will be admitted to trade in the Spanish part of the Island, unless they bring a certain portion of their cargo in flour."

Four American vessels have lately been driven ashore at Turk's Island.

One a schooner from Martinique for New York, with sixty one hogsheads of sugar, &c. vessel and cargo totally lost.

Another schooner belonging to Alexandria; with flour, part of which was saved, vessel lost.

Schr. Eagle captain Pritt, bound to E. denton, also lost.

Also, a sloop from Antigua in ballast lost.

We are happy in stating, that all the crews were saved.

Extract of a letter, dated Hamburg, 4th December,

"Coffee continues to advance; sugars not so much in proportion, owing to great importations from England this fall; rum has started in England so as to preclude the possibility of sending any here, according to my idea it will be a profitable shipment from the United States; rice advancing, owing to the bad account from South Carolina, however the stock on hand is pretty large; indigo, dye wood, cottons, tobacco and canneens saleable, the latter may rise to 3 marks banco, between this and February.

Our exportations remain much at the old prices; linens plenty and cheap, they may be an object of attention should war break out between Spain and England; could a cargo of them be sent to Bahia Ayres, and one of hides be got in return, it would make a very successful voyage.

"The British government has so far released the blockade, that neutral ships unable to get to Tonnage, may proceed here without molestation and return in ballast; this might be used to your great advantage by vessels intended for St. Petersburg; ships from England perhaps may be shy of this on account of the French, but those from America have nothing to fear; the expense saved this way, and the good condition in which the cargo would be delivered, would make of themselves a profit."

Benjamin Shreve, junior, has just received, per schooner Doves, Captain Thomas from Portland,
AND FOR SALE,
94 barrels New-England Rum,
12 hogsheads retailing Molasses
1 pipe London particular Madeira Wine,
10 barrels pickled Peacock.
February 25.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale, a tract of land, on which he at present resides, situated in the county of Westmoreland, & bounded by the rivers Potomac and Yeocomico.—This tract contains about 700 acres of strong low grounds, one half of which is thickly covered with very valuable pine and oak timber, and the soil well suited to the culture of corn and small grain.—The situation a very healthy and handsome one, commanding an extensive view up, and a bounded view down, the Potomac. The waters to which this land is immediately attached, afford, in abundance, and with great convenience, the finest oysters and wild fowl, through their season, and fish in great variety and of the finest kinds, throughout the year.

The purchaser may have the stock of cattle, sheep and hogs, together with the implements of husbandry on the plantation.

One half the amount of the purchase must be paid at the time of taking possession, which may be had with the close of the present year; with an indispensible title: For the remainder, 12 months credit will be given on payment being satisfactorily secured.

Alexander Parker.

Westmoreland County, March 13. 44

Just Received from London, and
FOR SALE,
500 pieces handsome printed Cambrics, and 3 cafes narrow corded Dainties,

In packages suitable for the West-India market, entitled to draw back.

R. Veitch & Co.

March 13. 202

Gig & Harness—For Sale.

The owner being anxious to sell a plain GIG AND HARNESS, would give a great bargain in it.

Apply to the Printer.

March 13. 44

PETER BAUMAN,

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Alexandria,

That he intends to teach MUSIC, in this town.

He will commence on the first of April next, and continue for one quarter. The Violin, Flute, and Bass, will be the instruments he means to instruct his scholars with. The price will be 18 dollars per quarter; each scholar to receive 24 lessons per quarter.

He will be much obliged to the gentlemen who may wish to become scholars, to enter their names at Mr. Snowden's printing office, before the 20th instant; as, after that day, (if a sufficient number should not enter) he will leave this town.

March 13. 53

NOTICE.

By authority of a deed of trust from William Mitchel, deceased, to the subscribers for the benefit of Samuel Craig, we shall on the first Monday in May next (sixth) expose to sale at public auction a lot situated on the South side of Duke Street, and to the westward of Water Street, in the town of Alexandria, extending in front on Duke Street, twenty seven feet ten inches, in depth, ninety one feet six inches to a 10 feet alley. On the back part of the lot is a well built and well finished two story brick house, and a strong one story frame warehouse in front.

A part of the money will be expected down, and a credit given for the balance, particulars will be made known on the day of sale.

Cleon Moore

Chas. M'Knight Trustees.

March 13. 202

Ten Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the Subscriber on the 4th of February last, a negro man, named

BOAT SWAIN;

about five feet three or four inches high; has had part of his under lip bit off by lighting, and two of his fore teeth out. He is an impudent, audacious spoken fellow, and is about 48 years of age. Any person securing the said negro in any jail, and bringing me a certificate from the jailer shall be entitled to the above reward, and necessary expences paid.

William Kincheloe.

Prince William County, 4031.

March 13, 1803.

FINE SALT, &c.

Douglas & Mandeville,

(KING-STREET)

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

Liverpool blown
do. coarse and
Cadm
20 hds. retailing Molasses
10 hds. brown Sugar
Fresh Tea, and
Green Coffee.
March 6.

JUST RECEIVED, BY
ROBERT GRAY,
And for Sale at his Book Store,
For Jaundice & Bilious Complaints,
WHEATON'S
GENUINE PATENT BITTERS,
Price only 58 cents,
Sealed to him by Letters Patent from the President of the United States.

A MEDICINE extremely useful and efficacious for curing jaundice and bilious disorders and removing that sinking, faint and distressed feeling at the stomach, difficulty of breathing, loss of appetite, and sleepy, dull-headedness in the forepart of the day, weakness and trembling in the limbs, dizziness of the head, and yellowness of countenance, complaints so common to jaundice and bilious people.

Also removing obstructions of the bowels, and of the cholic complaints, pukings, and purgings, indigestion, sick head-ache, rheumatic complaints, &c. which arise from a collection of four, bilious matter in the stomach, and at length restoring the constitution to strength and vigor.

They are also found very useful to carry off worms, and to cure rickety children, and may be used with safety in all constitutions, ages and sexes.

The many cures that have been effected in New England, and by the above medicine (as may be seen in the bills), prevent the necessity of further recommendation.

L. K. E. W. I. S. E.,
Wheaton's patent itch Ointment,
Price only 50 cents.

The only medicine in the world which will certainly cure the itch, without having in it any thing either dangerous or disagreeable; it being composed mostly in its favor, but to caution the public that the name Thomas Stokes and Co. is affixed to each box, without this mark of authenticity, they are not genuine.

One box cures a person, and there need be no washing after the use of it, as the skin is generally left cleaner and smoother.

ALSO,
Lee's genuine Windham Antibilious
P I L L S.

REANIMATION.

WHEN the most important functions of life are suspended, and those who are invalids by imprudence, inheritance, accident of disease, are tottering upon the brink of the grave, it is not in despair that relief is to be found: There is a medicine which has restored thousands from infirmity and misery to health and happiness, which is

THE AROMATIC LOZENGES OF STEEL.

Since this excellent medicine was first discovered by Dr. Bardwell, several thousand females have experienced its salutary effects; many of whom had been reduced to the brink of the grave having used every remedy recommended as specific in those complaints, and had made every application to the faculty that could be obtained. The following recent case is selected from a numerous list.

From Mrs. Eleanor Wadsworth, Providence, (R. I.)

Sir,
We received yours and with much pleasure comply with your request, as my daughter has certainly received very great benefit from Dr. Bardwell's Aromatic Lozenges of Steel.

In the winter of 1802 my daughter, who is then 17th year caught a very severe cold, which with the violent fever which accompanied it, confined her to her room upwards of four months; during this period we paid for Doctors bills and consultations 150 dollars. The fever left her in the most deplorable, and debilitated state with hardly any use of her limbs, so that we were obliged to carry her from the bed to the chair. Being strongly persuaded by the Doctor we went to Bell Town Springs and stayed the season, and thought she gained considerable strength by the use of the waters; but by the fatigue of the passage (having very rough weather) she became as weak and her cough much worse than before. During the last winter her whole nervous system has been so irritable, and her spirits so low and depressed, that death to her was desirable. In the latter end of January we saw an Advertisement recommending the Lozenges of Steel for similar complaints, we immediately purchased a packet of them, and before the whole of them were taken, they evidently produced a change in her system, which no medicine before had been able to effect, we sent for two more packets. It is now fourteen days since the beginning; and she laid aside her crutches, has been twice to horse back, and if the weather should prove favorable we intend coming to Peck's Hill early in April to stop until we go to Bills-Town Springs: from there we will send you our address, where with pleasure we will satisfy any enquiries.

Price one Dollar per Packet.

Particular directions for their use are sealed up with each but as the great benefit to be derived from them can only be secured by having them genuine, the public are requested to observe that the name of Thomas Stokes & Co. are affixed to each packet, without which mark of authenticity they are not genuine.

The Lozenges of Steel, are only to be had, in Alexandria, of Messrs. R. & J. GRAY.

WHO HAVE ALSO ON HAND,

A SUPPLY OF

Family & Patent Medicines,

CONSISTING OF—

Chambaud's Antasthmatic Lozenges; Auge and Fever Drops; Antibilious Pills; Anodyne Essence for Head Aches; Reanimating Solar Tincture; Dr. Bardwell's genuine Eye Water; Atkinson's Essence of Mustard; Scotch Ointment for the Itch; Tooth Ach Drops; Aromatic Lozenges; Essence of the Woods, &c. &c.

Dr. Hunter's genuine Antibilious Pills, For the prevention and cure of Yellow, Bilious and Putrid Fevers.

Every experienced physician knows that dangerous disorders arise from a redundancy while in the habit; however salutary a due secretion of this fluid may be, yet a diffusion of it in the circulation is known, from its putrefactive qualities to bring on sudden and fatal fevers. The unparalleled success of Dr. Hunter's Antibilious Pills, in curing, and particularly preventing this dreadful disease is universally known in the

lands, and has induced the proprietor to appoint agents in all the mercantile towns in the United States, for the accommodation of the public. The Antibilious Pills are therefore, in an especial manner, recommended as a preventative, deserving the notice of all persons going to the West Indies Islands, or any of those places infested with these fevers. Dr. Hunter has every possible reason, that can result from long and extensive experience, for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once every fourteen days, during the prevalence of our fall fevers, will prove an infallible preventative, and that, if taken in the early stages of these fevers, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases deemed desperate and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, may be used with safety by persons in every situation and of every age.

It sickly times and places a dose should be taken once a fortnight, and if there is reason to apprehend personal danger, once a week.

Observe that the signatures of Messrs. Thomas Stokes and Co. is affixed to each box, without which mark of authenticity they are not genuine.

The genuine Scotch Itch Ointment.

The only medicine that cures this disagreeable disease by one application, so many thousands having experienced its efficacy; it is unnecessary to add any more arguments in its favor, but to caution the public that the name Thomas Stokes and Co. is affixed to each box, without this mark of authenticity, none are genuine.

Dr. Bardwell's genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes; perfectly removes inflammations, dizzines, itchings, and film; it never fails to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the measles, small-pox, and fever; and is an unparalleled strengthener of a weak sight.

Dr. Hunter's genuine Antibilious Pills.

An agreeable and certain preventive of the predisposition to inflammatory and malignant fever, which prevails at particular seasons of the year. The rapid and increasing demand from every part of the United States, and the West India Islands, is the best evidence of their superior excellence.

CHAMBAUD'S Antisthmatic Lozenges.

A radical cure for coughs, colds, asthma and consumption, difficulty of breathing, &c. &c.

Mr. CHAMBAUD, the sole proprietor of this medicine, has the satisfaction to announce that they have been the means of relieving many persons in a most precarious state of health. In common colds this medicine produces so salutary a perspiration, that they generally are eradicated in a few hours.

Coaching, being prolonged by that convulsive symptom termed the tickling in the throat, it shortens its duration by promoting sleep and strengthening the constitution. Pulmonary complaints, affecting the breath and lungs; those affected with them experience an almost immediate relief. All hoarseness and confined consumptions have repeatedly been eradicated by them. Infants in the hooping-cough, and women during pregnancy, may take them without the least fear of danger, and with the greatest expectation of relief, nor can it be administered at an improper season.

Dr. BRADWELL'S

Annodyne Essence, for all kinds of Head Aches.

THE renowned virtue of the Annodyne essence, is now so generally known, that it is no presumption in the Proprietor, to say, that Head Aches, arising from whatever cause, or however violent, instantly submit to its penetrating powers. This invaluable Annodyne, has frequently succeeded after the best advice, and every other remedy had failed; by its salutary operation, it insensibly promotes circulation and perspiration, and thereby prevents the return of the most obstinate periodical head aches.

SPRING PHYSIC.

DR. HUNTER's Anti Bilious Pills are unquestionably proved by ample experience to be the most effectual remedy, at the same time the most innocent, pleasant, and convenient medicine for the cure of fevers, tertianic eruptions, leprosy, and other disorders originating from a corruptive state of the blood. The remarkable cure of Mr. Elliston, of Albany, who had been twelve years tormented with a most distressing scrofulous complaint, as also that of Thomas Johnson, a labouring man, in the service of Mr. Van Rensselaer, who was afflicted with a most horrid leprosy, must have convinced every one who has read the particulars of their cures, besides which, a variety of proofs of their efficacy, authenticated by persons of character and respectability are open to the examination of every inquirer. Those must naturally be supposed to have their due weight, and supersede the necessity of my further comment from the Proprietor, yet, he prefaces to assert, that the real merits of this vegetable preparation will, on a fair trial, plead more forcibly in our recommendation than any thing which can be said of it.

Where also may be had,

Atkinson's Worm destroying Lozenges—These Lozenges not only destroy worms where they exist, but externally prevent their return. The families who have allowed Dr. Atkinson's advice, and used them in the Spring and Fall among their children, as their common physic, have now the happiness to find those children, which appeared sickly and consumptive, in the bloom of health, being entirely delivered from those dreadful vermin.

Sparta, Mount Pleasant,

March 27, 1803.

We hereby certify, that our daughter, about 4 years of age, has been very unwell and in a bad state of health for these last two years. We always suspected that she had worms, and had given her several worm medicines, without any good effect, so that we despaired raising her till late. Hearing of some surprising cures being performed by Atkinson's worm destroying Lozenges, we purchased a packet of them, and administered them according to the directions. The first dose brought away only one worm, and with it a quantity of flinty, offensive matter; the second brought away four monstrous worms nearly half a yard in length and the third dose, large quantity of flinty offensive matter. The

vomiting and purging, with which she was frequently troubled have ceased—her appetite has become regular, and has ever since enjoyed a perfect state of health, for which we are entirely indebted to this excellent medicine.

DR. BARDWELL'S

Re-animating Solar Tincture, or Pabulum of Life.

Of the cure of Consumption and Asthma. Disorder in the Stomach and Bowels, Convulsions, Cholera and Enteritis.

Curious in investigation, and attentive enquiry into the nature and laws of the animal economy, having long confirmed an opinion in the mind of the inventor, that all the maladies abovementioned, derive their origin from the same cause, indirect, debility, or consequent weakness, the analogy of their sources, by a natural inference suggested the idea of their removal by the same means; the result was the discovery of the Re-animating Solar Tincture, which after having been employed in thousands of instances, with the most unexpected and astonishing success, has obtained the warmest approbation of characters of the first respectability, both in and out of the profession; the proprietors can confidently recommend as one of the most certain, efficacious, and pleasant remedies ever discovered by man or offered to the world.

Price, 2 dol. and a dollar, and 50 cents per bottle. The large bottle contains nearly two of the small.

Common Directions for their use are sealed up with each bottle.

Dr. Stoughton's Cordial Bitters, faithfully prepared at the original warehouse, London.

This incomparable medicine has stood the test of universal approbation in Europe for near a hundred years, in the cure and prevention of

Loss of appetite, bad digestion, windiness, colic, gripes, hysterical spasms, faintness, and trembling,ague and fevers, depraved spirits, foul breath, worms in children, surfeits, obstructions of the bowels, bilious fevers, hot fits &c. &c.

These Bitters being now generally used in taverns and public places, and universally acknowledged by all who have tried their effects, to be far superior to the compositions formerly imposed in imitation thereof, the proprietor hath reduced the price to those who purchase largely above fifty per cent.

Directions will be pasted on the bottles, and which will be also sealed, in order to detect counterfeits and upstart pretenders, who will tell you, they make the genuine Stoughton's Bitters; and in order to impose their trash on the public, they sometimes copy a part of the true advertisement and directions.

Specific Drops for Deafness.

FOR many years have these drops been used with amazing success, in DEAFNESS & HARDNESS of HEARING. Those who are acquainted with the great relief afforded by this valuable medicine, are earnestly recommended to trial. Few are the cases in which it has not been of great service, and very often perfected a complete cure.

Copy our directions for the use of the Specific Drops for Deafness are sealed up with each bottle. Price one dollar.

June 13, 1803. *Sealed up and directed to*

REMOVAL.

ISAAC KELL, Copper-Smith, and Tin-Plate Worker, 3c. & 3c.

Has removed his shop from where he formerly resided, to a frame house, a few doors above the Indian Queen tavern, Kingstreet, on the opposite side of the way. He continues to manufacture every article in his line, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public in general.

March 11, 1803. *enot*

FOR SALE,

Or to be exchanged for Property in Alexandria,

SEVERAL very valuable Tracts of LAND in Jefferson, Loudon and Fairfax counties in Virginia. Great bargains may be had.

My Office is provided with printed Deeds, Leases, Charter Parties, Letters of Attorney, Seamen's Articles, & other useful Blanks, which are filled up at the shortest notice.

Approved Notes discounted, Bank Stock, Lands, Houses and other property bought, sold and exchanged by

HENRY MOORE,

Land and Stock Broker.

March 11, 1803. *est*

ABEL WILLIS,

Has for Sale, at his Store, on Union street,

100 barrels good Cider

Whiskey, by the barrel

Fresh Lemons, by the box

China Oranges, by the quantity

Fresh Figs

Cranberries

Fresh Tea

Pork, by the barrel

Jamaica Spirits, in hogheads; and,

A general assortment of Fruits and Groceries, as usual.

March 8, 1803. *est*

For Sale, or Rent for a term of years,

or exchange for good well improved

property in the town of Alexandria,

THE ESTATE on which the subscriber at present resides, it contains 850 acres of LAND, part of which is in high cultivation, situated on the new turnpike road, distant 6 miles from Alexandria, about 30 acres of meadow, abundance of clover to the sooty, a quantity of choice fruit, well watered and has a considerable proportion of wood land. The improvements (which are mostly new) consist of a good convenient Dwelling House and all the necessary out-houses, a Barn 80 by 40 x 20 feet, the outside of which is brick, covered with cypress shingles; stables for 20 horses and 40 cows. Also, a good GRIST MILL, about 150 yards from the door. For particulars apply to

AUG. J. SMITH.

December 28, 1803. *est*

NEW BRIG.

On Saturday, the 16th March,

at half past 10 o'clock in the forenoon will be sold at PUB. EIC AUCTION, at John and Thomas Vewell's Wharf, the NEW BRIG lately built by Messrs. Turner and Randall, burthen 125 10-94 tons, on a credit as follows:

1000 dollars in 60 days,
1000 dollars in 90 days,
1000 dollars in 120 days,

and the balance at six and eight months, equal payments.

March 9.

11-6pm

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership of Finley & Lynn is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the said firm are requested to apply for payment to Oliver P. Finley, who is duly authorized to adjust and settle the same.

O. P. Finley,

Adam Lynn.

The hardware business will be continued at the same place by

O. P. Finley.

March 2.

This day landing,

From Brig. HARMONY, at Lawerson's wharf, and for sale, by

LAWRASON & FOWLE,

on said wharf,